

MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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NO. 49.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

CULTURE OF PEARS IN MAINE.

It is not a little strange that while the apple and cherry and plum have received attention in Maine, the pear seems to have been very much neglected. Now experiment has proved that it is as easily raised and matured among us as the apple, and accident rather than any well-directed experiment, has demonstrated that new varieties may spring up and become valuable additions to the already numerous varieties which are cultivated in other sections of the Union. We might mention several new varieties that have originated in the State, which are very excellent, and are highly valued among the friends of this excellent fruit.

With the hope that when another spring opens, many of our farmers will begin to cultivate the pear more carefully and extensively, we copy from the transactions of the New York Agricultural Society, two letters, from two of the most zealous and successful pear growers in New England. Perhaps the hints which they give may be of service to some of our readers.

MODES OF MR. MANING OF SALEM, MASS. Our pear trees are set at a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet, each way, and the apple thirty feet. In planting them, special care should be taken that they are not set too deep, and that no cavities or hollows, unfilled with dirt, are left among the roots.

For manure, we find nothing better than good stable dung (the older the better) and decomposed vegetable matter. We have also used manure, or sea mud, quite extensively, and with very good success, especially on plum trees. Pruning is performed only to preserve the balance of the tree, and to prevent limbs from interfering with each other.

We consider the best season for pruning to be whenever the wounds will heal over soonest, which is, in this climate, from the first to the middle of June. Insects do not trouble much; the method we have pursued with them, and which I believe to be the best, is to kill them all by hand while young.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT MANING.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 27, 1845.

JOHN M. IVES' MODE. My soil is a light, sandy loam, with a subsoil of gravel and clay, made retentive by the application of clay and salt. The former I place upon the ground in the fall, in heaps, and in the spring spread it evenly over the surface, and plough it in; the latter I spread upon the surface in early spring, at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre. I cultivate pears upon the quince dwarf, as some of the new Flemish varieties grow better on this stock, especially the "Duchess d'Angouleme."

I have been more successful in the cultivation of the plum, since using salt. Upon three-quarters of an acre, I placed, last spring, early in April, spread broadcast upon the surface, at least four hogheads of salt; on the first of May it was spread in. I usually prune in June, believing that wounds heal better at that period.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. IVES.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1847.

The mode adopted by Mr. Ives, of using salt freely on light, sandy loams, seems to be successful with him, especially as he uses the quince stock or roots, which have a relish for salt; but it will be necessary to use manure also, for although salt may be useful as a stimulant, and also somewhat nutritive to the trees, yet it cannot supply the whole that is required.

The pear will bear generous applications of stable manure better than the apple tree. It is much more long lived than the apple tree, when growing on native pear stocks, and also takes up less room, because its branches grow more upright, and are not so spreading as the apple tree.

Downing says the best soil for the pear is a strong loam of moderate depth, in a dry subsoil. The pear will, indeed, adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree; but, in unfavorable soils, it is more liable to suffer from disease than any other. Soils that are damp during any considerable portion of the year, are entirely unfit for the pear tree, and soils that are over-rich and deep, like some of the western alluvials, force the tree into such over-luxuriant growth that it is killed by winter (or frozen sap) blight. The remedy, in this case, is in planting the trees on slightly raised hills, say eight inches above the level surface, and using lime as a manure. Soils that are too light, on the other hand, may be improved by trenching, if the subsoil is heavy, or by top dressing with heavy mud and river mud, if it is not.

In a climate rather cold for the pear, or on a cold soil, it is advantageous to plant on a southern slope. In orchard culture the pear is usually planted about thirty feet distant, each way; in fruit gardens, where the heads are somewhat kept in by pruning, twenty feet is considered sufficient by many.

A NEW KIND OF STONE DRAG OR TRUCK.

We like every kind of invention that will facilitate the labors of the farmer, and that will enable him to do the greatest amount of work with the least expenditure of strength and toil. The following plan of a stone truck, we copy from the Canadian Farmer, communicated to that paper by W. A. Stephens. It

was invented by G. P. Ross of Toronto. We think it will be useful on many farms in Yankeeedom.

It has two wheels about eighteen inches high and three inches thick, cut from the end of an oak log. An axle-tree four inches thick, and about four feet long. The tongue extends about two feet behind the axle-tree, and turns up like a sled runner; the tongue lies on the top of the axle-tree, and is gained into it; then there are two side pieces about four and a half feet long, and eight inches wide, corresponding in shape with the hind part of the tongue. These are gained into the axle-tree, one on each end, inside the wheels. They are connected together by a cross bar at each end, morticed into them, and between the bars there are rungs about three inches apart, something like a rack, passing through each of the side pieces, and both ends and bars rest in the middle upon the tongue, and it is upon this rack that the stones are placed. Now as we have got the truck ready, we shall see how it will work. There is a stone on the top of the ground, of some two thousand pounds weight; bring up the truck, now laid up to the stone, take off the team, raise up the tongue till the hind part touches the ground; now roll the stone into the rack with handspikes, take hold of the long end of the tongue and pull it down; you have such lever power that two men can easily do it. When you want to unload it, take off your team, tip up the tongue, and 'away she goes.' How could it be done easier than that?

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. We have received the catalogue of the above firm, descriptive of agricultural and horticultural implements, machines, &c., which they have for sale at Quincy Hall. In the first place it is a very instructive picture book, it being filled with plates and cuts of a great number of machines used in the business of farming and gardening. In the next place it contains much instruction. We have read the remarks on plows and plowing, with much interest and profit. The prices of most of the machines are inserted, by which purchasers may be guided in regard to the expense of any machine that they may order. Their implements are always made in the best manner, and their prices very reasonable.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

USE OF LIME, &c. &c.

MR. EDISON.—I have been much interested in the talk about lime as a manure, which has appeared from time to time in the Farmer, and especially in a late article from Gov. Hill's Visitor, which seems about as reasonable as anything I have seen on the subject.

I am well satisfied that the application of lime to some soils is decidedly beneficial, while on others it is of no use whatever, and in fact injurious. For instance—last spring I mixed about half a cask of lime with a cord and a half of stable manure, and applied (by way of experiment) a shovel full of the mixture to a hill of corn. The result of two rows planted on it, was smaller ears, less of them, and later in getting ripe. Some "long red" potatoes were also planted with the lime and manure, and some with manure alone; the result was, no difference perceptible either way; the tops were killed (by what I know not) in August, and the potatoes, when dug, were seven-eighths diseased. My potatoes, which were planted with two or three spoonfuls of ash in the hill, are nearly as bad as those with the lime and manure mixed, and the manure alone. Some "early blues" escaped the disease entirely, though treated with the ash and manure, as were the reds. From this fact I am led to think that any potatoes which can be ripened before the tops die, will not be diseased. Now what the world is coming to for potatoes I know not, for the early blues will not pay for cultivation, and I know of no others which are likely to get ripe in season to insure safety. People generally, in this neighborhood, are giving potatoes a very bad name as an article for profitable cultivation, but what root crop can take their place is a question not yet decided.

Now, my dear Doctor, I wish to set out a small orchard of very young apple trees next spring, and of course must cultivate some five or six years at least. But how can I do it without potatoes, two or three times—can you tell us the best way to fix it, and much obliged a

(For the Maine Farmer.)

LETTER FROM AROOSTOOK.

MR. HOLMES.—Taking it for granted that you would like to hear from the famous valley of the Aroostook, I will pen a short epistle, which, if you like, you may insert in the Farmer. And in the first place I would respectfully intimate that, in my humble opinion, many of the accounts I have seen of the Aroostook are exaggerated; although there is no doubt that this is altogether the best place in the State for agricultural pursuits, it being in fact the garden of Maine, still many writers tell rather "tall stories" about its resources.

For two seasons past crops of every description have arrived at full maturity, and have amply remunerated the industrious husbandman; and although we are so far north, this year the first frost to do any damage occurred on the 24th of September. I think that the general average of crops given by Mr. Merrill, in the Christian Mirror, is rather higher than I should give, still I am of the opinion that with the same amount of labor, crops will give a greater average here than in the western part of the State.

To young men of industry and perseverance, this section offers great inducements, and to such I would say, by all means come here in preference to going to Massachusetts to work by the month. Come and take a farm, and if you are "any body" you will soon chop your way to independence. But let no one come who dares not labor in the face. We want no "lazy louts," there's plenty of them here now. All by the fiat of the Almighty, must toil for a living, and the Aroostook is not exempt from that universal law. There is much hard labor to be done, but "old Nether Earth" is able to foot the bill, and any one who is able and willing to work, can have a good farm of his own. To mechanics, also, I would say, this is the place for you, and you are needed very much, too. Mechanics are scarce here, and now is the time for you to come, select your location, and grow up with the place, and as an extra inducement, I will make you an offer:

To any mechanic of industrious habits and good moral character, I will give two acres of as handsome land as lays "out doors," on condition that he occupies it within twelve months. And I will make the same offer to a good physician, and a minister.

If any wish for further information, address a letter, postpaid, to

J. B. HALL,

Presque Isle, Me.

Letter H, Nov. 26, 1847.

RAISING APPLE TREES.

MR. EDISON.—I gave you encouragement that I would communicate my experience in raising apple trees. I write for common farmers, and not for nursery men. I acknowledge myself to be nothing more than a common farmer, and shall confine myself to the raising of good trees, without saying anything on grafting or budding the young trees, or when at a more advanced age.

The best land to place a nursery on, according to my experience, is a soil not dry nor wet, of not a deep and porous soil. If the soil is not too full of clay, one foot deep before it comes to a ledge or subsoil, that will not be penetrated by the trees, may be sufficient. It ought not to be sheltered by a forest at the north. The most windy and cold situation is to be chosen. Thus much for the soil and situation of the nursery.

Seed, sowed with apple pomace, will answer well, as the thrift will be such that the best trees can be chosen and none other, from the seed bed. The trees, if the land for the nursery has been tilled, may be removed into the nursery at a year old, if they have been well weeded in the seed bed. The seed ought to be sowed in the fall of the year, that the frost may promote their coming up the next spring. The little trees ought to have the roots that have a downward direction, cut or pinched off, before setting, that the roots may take a more horizontal direction. They will probably make better trees for having it done.

The nursery ought not to be higher than the land where they will be set when transplanted out of the nursery into the place where they are to grow and make trees for fruit. Trees from a rich sheltered nursery are not, for me, so set, with the setting. If they are set into gardens and other rich places, they may answer; but in that case, they will be short lived. It has been said that there are two ways of raising an orchard. One, to set good trees in a rich place, and keep the land well manured and tilled, the greatest part of the time; and in that case considerable fruit may be expected in seven years from the time they are set in the orchard. The other way, is to set them in untilled land, and manure around the tree with suitable manure, and dig about them and keep them in a growing state. In this latter way, it has been said, it would take three times as long, or twenty-one years, to get as much fruit as you would get in seven by the other mode. You will have no need to ask which will be the longest lived tree. A vigorous, thrifty tree is all that is needed; for nearly all are to be grafted or budded. One year's growth in the seed bed will determine that.

In the nursery, the trees ought to be kept well hoed, and clear of weeds. The distance that they ought to be set in the nursery, is a subject that has not been agreed upon; but I am of the opinion that from nine inches to a foot is sufficient, if the rows are about three feet apart.

Trees ought to be about six years from the time they are sowed before they are set in the orchard. The distance in the orchard ought to be about forty feet, if you expect to raise large, fair apples, for sale; but the better situation is a row much higher, by the side of every permanent fence on a farm—well secured from cattle by stakes, while small. The roadside is much ornamented by such a row of trees—they take up but little room, and bear much fruit.

Go forward, farmers! If you expect to taste of the almond, you must take the trouble of breaking the shell. ELLIS WOOD. Winthrop, 20th Nov., 1847.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

PROTECTION FOR SMALL TREES AND SHRUBS.

FRIEND HOLMES.—It often happens that some of the more tender varieties of trees and shrubs, if left unprotected, are injured by the cold of winter. This is more likely to occur when the season, like the past, has been wet, and the growth of trees and plants, luxuriant, continuing to grow late in the fall, which prevents the wood from hardening or ripening. In dry seasons they make their growth early, and are then much less liable to what is called winter killing, which, however, is easily prevented by covering with evergreens.

If the tree should be six or even eight feet high, it may be completely protected by setting up hemlock boughs around it, so as to prevent the rays of the sun from finding it, and confine by tying in a few places around the boughs and tree. A stake may be necessary to support it. In this way tender varieties, like the peach, nectarine, apricot, &c., may be secured from damage.

Should the coming winter be hard, young trees which have made a rapid growth, as most have done, will be likely to suffer to some extent, unless they are protected. For pears, plums, cherries, &c., a little protection may save the life of trees to the amount of some dollars, beside much feeling of regret in losing choice varieties. D. T. Vassalboro', 11th Nov., 1847.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves. The committee to whom was entrusted the important duty to determine who had, and who exhibited, the best cows, heifers and heifer calves, and to award premiums thereon, have attended to that duty, and submit the following as their conclusions.

They have some apologies to offer for their inactivity to discharge properly and efficiently the duties of so important a trust, and also for the delay of this report, on account of indisposition. We frequently hear after a cattle show, that there were fifty or an hundred yokes of fine oxen there; ten yokes from this town, ten from that, and fifteen from another, and so on; besides large lots of large steers from the same towns or from some other. But whence came those oxen, giring from seven to eight feet, and those elegant three year old steers, giring full seven feet, or those two year old steers, giring six and a half feet—had they not mothers or dams? and were not their dams of superior size and blood?—was it not necessary that their selection should be attended to in the first place, in order to raise these noble oxen, and those promising steers?

To be sure there are many things to be taken into the account in making choice of cows; first, the dairy; second, their qualities for raising stock; third, for beef, both of themselves and that of their progeny; and all these qualities to be brought in comparison with the natural expense of keeping the different animals; and their natural aptitude to keep in good condition, and to fatten. We believe in making the selection of stock to be kept, every farmer would do well to take into consideration the kind of keeping he will be able to afford his stock; for it is very evident that the small boned, close made cattle, will do better on coarse or poor feed, than a larger breed; of course it would be folly for a man to run into Durham cattle if he intended to winter them on meadow hay and straw, and to give them a short pasture in the summer; and circumstances may make it necessary at some times for some men to adopt this manner of keeping their stock, or a similar course; and in that case the grade of their cattle should be according to their keeping.

Is it not of the first importance for farmers to make the best selection in their power of cows to be kept on the farm. We often see gentlemen from villages going about among farmers, and giving forty or fifty dollars for a favorite cow, and they often kill her calf or sell it to the butchers and that ends her stock. To be sure a good cow may have a bad calf, but we are more inclined to believe in the doctrine that "like produces like," and would recommend for farmers to keep their best cows, and thereby improve their stock.

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SECOND CLASS.—HEREFORDS. We regret that there were no full bloods presented, that we might have had them to compare with other breeds. They are a distinct breed, as was plainly to be seen by a two years old heifer, exhibited by Wm. H. Bailey, half Hereford and half Durham, and very plainly and distinctly show the breed of each. This breed is preferred by some to the Durhams.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

THIRD CLASS.—AYRESHIRE. None presented.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

FOURTH CLASS.—GRADE CATTLE. On cows—Mr. Amos Rollins, of Belgrade, favored us with the exhibition of his first rate grade cow, seven-years Durham. She is a beautiful cow—but as she received the society's first premium last year, we were unable to do anything more for her than to re-

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To be sure there are many things to be taken into the account in making choice of cows; first, the dairy; second, their qualities for raising stock; third, for beef, both of themselves and that of their progeny; and all these qualities to be brought in comparison with the natural expense of keeping the different animals; and their natural aptitude to keep in good condition, and to fatten. We believe in making the selection of stock to be kept, every farmer would do well to take into consideration the kind of keeping he will be able to afford his stock; for it is very evident that the small boned, close made cattle, will do better on coarse or poor feed, than a larger breed; of course it would be folly for a man to run into Durham cattle if he intended to winter them on meadow hay and straw, and to give them a short pasture in the summer; and circumstances may make it necessary at some times for some men to adopt this manner of keeping their stock, or a similar course; and in that case the grade of their cattle should be according to their keeping.

Is it not of the first importance for farmers to make the best selection in their power of cows to be kept on the farm. We often see gentlemen from villages going about among farmers, and giving forty or fifty dollars for a favorite cow, and they often kill her calf or sell it to the butchers and that ends her stock. To be sure a good cow may have a bad calf, but we are more inclined to believe in the doctrine that "like produces like," and would recommend for farmers to keep their best cows, and thereby improve their stock.

Guided by these principles and by the regulations of the society, we have awarded the following premiums:

FIRST CLASS.—DURHAM. First premium to Jesse Wadsworth, of East Livermore, on his full blood Durham cow, Red Lady. 2d premium to the same man on his beautiful Durham cow, called Adalida. On two years old heifers, 1st premium to James L. Child, of Augusta, on his large and promising heifer, May Flower, weighing 1067 lbs., and having a calf by her side. On one year old full blood heifers, 1st premium to James L. Child, Esq., on Sylvia, a promising heifer. On heifer calves, same blood, to Jesse Wadsworth, who presented two beautiful heifer calves, either of which was worthy of the premium.

SECOND CLASS.—HEREFORDS. We regret that there were no full bloods presented, that we might have had them to compare with other breeds. They are a distinct breed, as was plainly to be seen by a two years old heifer, exhibited by Wm. H. Bailey, half Hereford and half Durham, and very plainly and distinctly show the breed of each. This breed is preferred by some to the Durhams.

(For the Maine Farmer.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

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MAINE FARMER.
AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1847.
IMMODERATE DESIRES THE SOURCE OF UNHAPPINESS.

It has been remarked by a very sensible French writer, that our most common sufferings arise from desires which we had not the power or ability to satisfy. Although we may at first be somewhat faithless in regard to the truth of this assertion, yet, when carefully examined, we shall find it to be the fact. Our desires are of two kinds. 1st—Those which our nature demands, in order to keep up the life and organization of the body; and, 2d—Those of an artificial character, brought upon us by the manners and customs of those among whom we are educated, and with whom we live.

The first, in reality, are very simple in their nature, when confined to the mere demands of life. A morsel of bread when we are hungry, a cup of water when we are thirsty, a garment to shield us from the cold, and a shelter from the weather. These are the fundamental requirements of our nature, but when they spring up all the various desires which lead us into the luxuries, indulgences and excesses which either render us unhappy by the results of using them, or by desiring them ardent when it is not possible for us to possess them. A story is related by some of the ancients, that Oromazees (one of the heathen deities) appeared to Ushbek, surrounded by the virtuous, and said, "Form a wish and I will grant it."

"Source of light," said the virtuous sage, "I only wish to limit my desires by those things which nature has rendered indispensable." Happy would it be if we could all have a similar control over our wishes, by which we could limit our desires to those things which are within our reach, and capable of rendering us comfortable and happy.

We are not among those, however, who would teach that a negative condition of life is desirable, that a situation of existence exempt from suffering was the very height of happiness. In such a case the nearer we approached the condition of a fat hog or a fat ox, the happier we should be. That's not our meaning. We would, on the contrary, inculcate an opposite course—a course of action, energy, and activity, guided by reason, and confined to limits within our powers of accomplishment. We want no drones in the hive—neither do we want any of those restless, ambitious mortals, who are always whetting their ambition to the grasping of the world and making themselves and friends unhappy, because their hands are not large enough or arms not long enough to do it. Nor do we want any of those envious, quarrelsome beings, who are always anxious to have something a little better, and a little larger, and a little richer, and a little prettier than their neighbor; who cannot bear to see a fellow being prosper unless they are to suck in the larger part of his gains—who are begrudging this man his wealth, and this man his health, and that one his beauty, and that one his strength. It is the indulgence of such unprincipled desires, which are oftentimes unattainable, that creates nine-tenths of the unhappiness in the world. And these things are within the control of every one.

By a little schooling, every one can moderate his desires, subdue his ambition, limit his wishes, and set some reasonable bounds to his expectations. By so doing he will learn to be content with reasonable acquisitions, and to be content is the first and the surest step to happiness, for happiness is an attribute of the mind; an internal affection and not an external possession.

DEATH IN CAPT. BODISH'S COMPANY. J. H. W., (probably John H. Warland, Esq.) the Mexican correspondent of the Boston Atlas, in a recent letter from Perote, mentions the burial, on the morning of writing, of three privates, in the yard in front of the castle of Perote. He says: "One of the deceased was Tuttle, one of Capt. Bodish's company of Grenadiers." We know not who this fallen soldier is, but think it quite likely that he was a resident of Somerset county, and that his friends reside there. There are a number of families of the same name in Canada and adjacent towns. The Atlas correspondent writes that there has been an average of seven deaths a day, at Perote, for the last two months.

LOTS OF HOGS. According to the returns of Assessors in Ohio, there are more than a million and a half of those unclean beasts called hogs in that State.

MONEY WANTED. The Colonization Society make an urgent appeal to the public for twelve thousand dollars, in order to defray the expenses of about a hundred emigrants to Liberia.

MUTATION OF FORTUNE. Santa Anna was a little while ago hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by his countrymen, and put in the highest seats of power. He has fought and been conquered—denounced by his countrymen, and appeals very pathetically to Generals Scott and Taylor whether he could do fight like a brave man and did all he could to drive them from that country. They will no doubt agree to that part of it.

TALL CORN. A stalk of corn was exhibited at the Horticultural Exhibition in Cincinnati, 19 feet high.

HANDSOME INCOME. The receipts of the State Canals in New York have amounted this year to three millions five hundred thousand dollars.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS. Bills of 2's and 5's of New Haven Bank, New Haven, Conn., of Jan. 1846, plate genuine, but filling up and signature counterfeit.

YANKEES IN BROOKLYN. N. Y. The Yankees in Brooklyn have formed a New England Society and intend to celebrate "fore fathers day" on the 22d instant.

THAT BARREL OF INK. We met a young, hearty, happy farmer, the other day, driving a four horse team laden with goods, who asked us where he should leave that barrel of ink, as he supposed we must be nearly out. We told him where, but he didn't leave nothing. What could the rogue mean?

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.
Our very good natured, easy and ingenious friend Jonathan Lee Stanley, of Winthrop, has invented a new locomotive, which may be called a terrestrial balloon. His plan is to lay down the tube now used by the projectors of the atmospheric railway, but instead of the rails and the cars which are attached, he dispenses with them, and attaches to the piston of the tube a balloon, with its boat or car. This balloon is made either in the usual form, or like a double cone, with its longest diameter placed horizontally. This balloon is charged with a sufficient quantity of hydrogen to give it buoyant power enough to bear up its load of passengers, &c., and when thus prepared, the exhaustion of the tube is made, and away goes the balloon on the line of the tube like a streak of lightning. Friend S. has promised a season ticket when he gets his grand atmospheric-hydrogen locomotive established, and the way we shall streak it across creation will be a caution to Morse's telegraph.

A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER "TAKEN IN."
A humorous correspondent, has recently been "sky-larking," as he says, on the upper Peninsula as far as Lincoln and Matamoras. In a letter to the Blade from Bangor, he tells the following amusing story, related to him by one of the lumbermen:

A pretty fair "G" is told of a "hand" by the name of Tom G.—Tom was an old smuggler, and the officers knew it, but he managed so adroitly that they were unable to detect him. One day, Tom had a particular fancy for a pair of gloves, and he had got the landlady of the tavern where he usually stopped, tempted by the richness of the prize, turned traitor, and "informed;" any person who "informs" of smuggled goods receives half the proceeds then they are sold.

The officers came, took the goods, Tom's cart, horses and all. The treacherous horse flooded Tom with condolences, and consigned all Custom House officers to "the place that is for the down-fallen and the reformed." Tom understood it all, said nothing, thought the more, and swore vengeance.

About a month after, Tom was seen driving a couple of rather boy horses, attached to a light cart, as if he was just got by the Custom House unsundered. The officer gave chase. Tom cracked on. Up came the officer. On went Tom again.

"Tom, horse at length," "burst up," apparently, and the officer overhauled him. "Well, well, my fine fellow," growled the official, "What have you here that's pretty? Let's see, let's see."

"Nothing, sir," answered Tom, very much flurried; "nothing but a few rags and other notions."

"Ah! I dare say, sir, I dare say, sir, but if you have no objection," said the officer, "I will examine these same notions."

"Certainly, sir, if you wish it," said Tom, opening the cart rather unwillingly, "but I assure you, upon my honor, there's nothing but a few rags and other notions."

"Ah, yes! We'll see," said the officer, the delighted official mounted the wheel and thrust his head into the cart.

There certainly was nothing in the bottom of the cart, but a few articles of tin ware, a few papers of lamp-black, and a small assortment of parti-colored cotton shreds.

In one corner, however, there was a very suspicious-looking pile of what might be rags, and the officer, with a suspicious eye, picked up a piece of material, and then again there might be a cat.

Thus reasoning, the officer eagerly extended himself into the box, to get at this pile. "Tom, horse at length," "burst up," apparently, and the officer overhauled him.

Here the officer had ample opportunity for inspection, but the articles were presented much too fast for his liking.

Now his head came in contact with a tin baker, now his nose was rasping against a grater, now his elbows broke into a paper of soap, and now he was jammed up amongst sausage stuffers, lanterns, and tin reflectors.

The neighbors on the way, kind souls, suspecting that Tom was "running goods," placed rods and poles, and other farming implements in the road to impede his progress.

The unfortunate officer got all the benefit of their kindness, for his hopeful Jehu, nothing loth, but he "burst up," apparently, and the officer overhauled him.

IN A HURRY. How often do we see "little great people" display their fancied importance by pretending to be in a great hurry. They wish about, to use a trite expression, "like a parched pea upon a pipe-stem." They are eternally in a hurry, and seldom accomplish anything, whether they have anything or nothing to accomplish. When we see a person who is always in a hurry, we are apt to conclude that there is much less lack of time than capacity. It is true, as Chesterfield says, that "a man of sense may be in haste, but can never be in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry he must necessarily do very ill. He may be in haste to dispatch an affair, but he will take care not to let haste hinder his doing it well. Little minds are in a hurry, when the object presses too big for them; they run, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves; they want to do everything at once, and never do it all. But a man of sense takes the time necessary for doing the thing he is about well; and his haste to dispatch a business only appears by the continuity of his application to it. He pursues it with a cool steadiness, and finishes it before he begins any other."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. It is said by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the Postmaster General has determined to transmit the message of President Polk by special express as far as New York city. The express is to leave the depot at Washington on the instant of its reading being commenced in the capital.

SPECIE RETURNING. The steamship Acadia, which sailed from Boston on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, carried out \$404,000 in specie, about \$300,000 of which was forwarded from New York.

EXPENSIVE. We have seen it stated that the expenses attending the opening of streets in New York city for the last ten years, amount to the enormous sum of \$8,842,521. Some fat pickings, no doubt.

TRYING AGAIN. The legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act for organizing another convention to form a constitution with a view of being admitted into the Union.

ANOTHER CANAL. Some goodhearted Canadians have projected a ship canal from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain, a distance of thirty miles.

CASH FOR HIS HEAD. The Governor of the State of Vera Cruz has issued a proclamation demanding the head of Santa Anna. He can have one of his legs if he wishes.

HEAVY FEES. The notorious Madame Restall paid \$100 per day to her counsel and \$2500 to the person who stood bail for her.

HATCHMENTS OF POULTRY. Eighty two thousand pounds of poultry were brought into Boston on the Providence Railroad a few days before Thanksgiving. Some of the roosts will be destitute this winter.

REPUDIATING REPUTATION. Mississippi is about coming up and intends to pay up, and has sent T. E. Bond to England to meet the holders of her bonds and redeem her commercial honor.

NEW SEATS OF GOVERNMENT. The seat of Government in Michigan is to be moved from Detroit to Michigan city, some time this month.

The seat of Government in Alabama has been moved to Montgomery.

DR. GIRAUDIN REQUESTS US TO STATE, that on account of bad travelling and other engagements, he will be in Augusta only every other month during the winter. Persons wishing to see him, will therefore do well to call at the Augusta House on the last Fridays Saturdays and Sundays of Jan. and March, and afterwards resume his monthly visits on the corresponding days.

FROM WASHINGTON. We see by the telegraphic dispatches to the Boston papers, received here on Tuesday, that the Whig caucus of members of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has nominated Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for Speaker; T. J. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Clerk; Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Horner, of New Jersey, for Door-keeper; and Mr. McCormick, of Washington, Postmaster.

The House stands, Whigs, 116; Democrats, 102; Independents, 4. The Senate stands, Democrats, 32; Whigs, 21; 1 Independent, and four vacancies.

GREAT LIGHT IN CONGRESS. The capital at Washington is to be made very luminous this winter by means of the solar gas invented by Mr. Crochet. The chandeliers in the Senate room, and also that of the House, will give out light equal to 5000 sperm candles, a large lantern is raised fifty feet above the rotunda, and will give still more light, and it will be seen more than fifty miles, perhaps. We are glad there is to be some solar gas in those premises. We have always had gas enough of an earthly character there.

BRIDGING THE LAKE. The Legislature of Vermont have reconsidered their refusal to bridge Lake Champlain, and granted such powers to the Vermont and Canada railroad as are thought satisfactory.

GOOD FOR SAUSAGES. An exchange says the following proportion of material are best for sausages—100 lbs. chopped meat, 3 lbs. salt, 10 oz. sugar, 10 oz. pepper.

BOTTLE MAKING. A good workman with a gatherer and blower will make 120 dozen quart glass bottles in ten hours.

THE GOOD CITIZEN.
A SERMON: BY THE REV. M. JUDD.
PRACTISED NOV. 21—after the death of J. D. ENEMY, Esq. And David died, full of days, and riches, and honor. (1 Chron. xxi. 28.)

The conditions of life in the ancient world, and among the firm of society mentioned in history, do not answer to our own; and it is not easy to gather from their what shall serve us for an example and guide. If David, for instance, were transferred to our times, and set down in the spot that he inhabit, he would appear of diminished stature, and many of his reputed excellencies would shrink into comparative insignificance. One, that can never be in a hurry, because he knows that whatever he does in a hurry he must necessarily do very ill. He may be in haste to dispatch an affair, but he will take care not to let haste hinder his doing it well. Little minds are in a hurry, when the object presses too big for them; they run, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves; they want to do everything at once, and never do it all. But a man of sense takes the time necessary for doing the thing he is about well; and his haste to dispatch a business only appears by the continuity of his application to it. He pursues it with a cool steadiness, and finishes it before he begins any other."

David was scrupulous in his devotion to the religion of his people, and made provision for that magnificent structure, the Temple, which was reserved for his son, Solomon, to erect. David carried himself in the suppression of vice that threatened the purity of his people. It is recorded of him that he executed justice and judgment. He treated Mephibosheth with kindness in remembrance of the friendship of Jonathan, that young man's father. He showed a loving suffering and most palatable love for his rebellious son Absalom. He gave consequence to Jerusalem—selecting it for the capital of the country, and adding to its extent and population.

Solomon, another Old Testament worthy, pursuing the course designated by David, went on to developing the resources and confirming the strength of his kingdom. He was a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He was a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He was a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace.

THE GOOD CITIZEN.
Noah heard the threatenings of God; Abraham went forth, he knew not whither, trusting in Jehovah; Joseph, the Hebrew, was sold into Egypt, and yet he prospered; the good Abimelech of his age; Daniel and his friends were illustrious, each in his own way; but with all the excellencies of these persons, not always easily discerned, by reason of overlooking defects, we shall find it difficult to draw from them the character of the Good Citizen. He is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace.

The Good Citizen is, in some sense, a product of Christianity. The good citizen is a man who is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace. He is a man of peace, and his reign was a time of prosperity and peace.

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possible, some central cord, wherein many varieties, nobilities, evil-eyes, self-wills, much harshness, stubbornness and envy, may be happily struck. Towards the several religious denominations he cultivates charity; between the middle and the outside of the towns he opens pleasant roads of reciprocal good-feeling; he regards the future as well as the present, and lays out for posterity while planning for his contemporaries; he is above what is fragmentary, sectional, and temporary; and regards rather the universal and enduring. The liberal mind provides means for the largest health, education, and enjoyment of the people. He resists selfish innovations and fractional monopolies.

The Good Citizen is a pleasant man. This observation has more force than may seem to belong to it. An instance of the opposite disposition may be found in the account of Nabul, contained in the book of Samuel. The liberal mind provides means for the largest health, education, and enjoyment of the people. He resists selfish innovations and fractional monopolies.

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tenance changed, consigned to the dust;—how shall we speak of it? But while my friend died so much for life, he made ample provision for his family; and a good life is one that is not ended by death, and such was his. He had no troubles, no anxieties about the future, he said; he was ready for an exchange of worlds. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints, and equally so, whether that death be clouded by disease, or racked by pain. At the last, when the powers of life must give out, and all terrestrial things pass away, into his own people an entrance is ministered into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. W. H. Babb dropped down dead in the streets of Portland on Saturday last. At the time of the coroner's inquest it was not known who he was. The Advertiser of Monday says:

"We learn that the name of the person mentioned in Saturday's paper, as having died suddenly, is William Henry Babb, formerly of Cape Elizabeth, where some of his connections now reside. He has left a wife and an only child in Bangor, where he has lived for several years. He was 28 years of age. Mr. B. was about making arrangements to remove his family to this city. He had been injured by a fall from a wagon, which was probably the cause of his death."

A BARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A GOOD FARM. Those who are desirous of purchasing a good farm, will do well to read the advertisement of E. Hallett, Esq. He is believed that so good a chance seldom offers. A purchaser would do well to examine the premises soon.

YANKEE FINANCING: A TRUE STORY. A farmer "DOWN EAST"—a possessor of a voracious appetite—took with him to a neighboring town, to market, a fine fat turkey. A tavern-keeper, eyeing it, inquired of him his price.

"Wall," said the Yankee farmer "if you would like to buy, I will let you have it for one dollar in cash, with the balance on credit; that I am to have a dinner from the turkey besides."

The tavern-keeper, unconscious of the farmer's deprecating abilities, finally accepted the proposition.

When the dinner hour arrived, he walked the farmer, and seated himself at the table, upon which was steaming the turkey, cooked in fine style, and all the eatables of the season.

All preliminaries having been dispensed with, the Yankee immediately commenced operations. Down went one leg of the turkey, succeeded by a wing, another leg and wing, and so on until the turkey was completely devoured in their course. The company present looked first at the farmer and turkey, and then at each other, wondering where would be the limits of his appetite—when up jumped the Yankee, having finished his dinner, and the turkey, leaving his astonished companions to reconcile themselves as they best could to their deprivation.

Off went the Yankee farmer with his one dollar in cash, turkey, dressing, and all, doubtless feeling assured that he had so satisfactorily disposed of a part of his marketing.

Journal of Commerce. This occurred at New Bedford, many years ago. It was at the tavern kept by old Captain Fry. The relation above is not just as it occurred. The farmer was urgent for his dinner and set down before the others that were to dine with him, and after a few minutes' delay, the landlady and her maid, he offered the landlady a quarter of a dollar, the usual price of a dinner. The Captain told him he guessed he must pay him about 50 cents. To this he objected. The Captain then said that he would give him a writ unless he paid \$1.25, which the old gentleman finally did. It is related of this individual that his wife made him drink four quarts of milk porridge every morning before he was allowed to leave the house, which was the punishment for the others of the family.

GEORGES CANAL. We understand that the canal and locking on the Georges River has been completed so as to open a communication by water to Appleton, a distance of twenty miles from here; with the exception of the lower lock at the tide water, which will be completed in about a week. Every thing will be in good working order at the going out of the ice in the spring. We are informed by a gentleman who is competent to judge, that the locks have been constructed on the whole work done, in the best and most substantial manner,—creditable alike to the Directors, Engineer and Contractors.

The first boat, loaded with old-wagon and various kinds of produce, descended two days since, through all the locks, (except the lower unfinished one,) and is now waiting the completion of that one, to complete her trip to the Thompsons Her appearance at Warrenville created quite a sensation. A great number went on board at Knox's falls, and came down through the locks to the bridge at the village, where the first arrival was cheered in good hearty style by the people.

The boat was built in the upper part of Union by Mr. Morse and others—is about 70 or 75 feet long and about 15 feet wide, and is to have 27-horse machinery put into her this winter, being intended as a tow boat, to be commanded by Capt. Dow.

THE PROPELLER PHOENIX. An authentic account has at length reached us, of the destruction of this vessel on Lake Michigan. The account confirms the report of a dreadful loss of human life in connection with the disaster. Two hundred and forty human beings, mostly emigrants to the West, recently arrived from Holland, were either burned or drowned! The disaster occurred on Sunday, the 21st ult., when the Phoenix was within 15 miles of Sheboygan, and was bound for Milwaukee from the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan. The vessel was discovered to be on fire, first in the hold, and afterwards on the forward front of the boiler-deck, the fire having been communicated to the boiler, and the vessel, being intended as a tow boat, to be commanded by Capt. Dow.

A rush was made for the small boat, which would have rendered it entirely useless, but Mr. David Blish, of Southport, drove the crowd away, and having taken Capt. Sweet, the commander of the propeller, from his berth, where he lay sick, directing as many to follow as the boat could carry, he carried the boat for the shore. Mr. Blish voluntarily remaining behind.

The propeller Delaware how in sight about the time that the small boat left. It was unable to arrive time to save those on board from destruction. Before the Delaware reached the spot, the burning vessel had sunk, and all on board were either burned or drowned, with the exception of two, who were picked up by the crew of the Delaware. It appears probable that 240 lives were lost.—One hundred and fifty of the passengers had recently arrived from Holland. This is a greater destruction of life than has ever occurred at one time upon the Lakes.

There was on board a large amount of merchandise, including 40 or 50 hogheads of sugar, and a great quantity of dry goods, &c. It is estimated that the loss is not less than \$50,000 or \$100,000.

The Bangor steamer, on Tuesday last, broke down near the east end of the bridge, injuring the driver, Mr. Holmes, not seriously, but so that he was unable to continue his journey. The Bangor steamer, on Tuesday last, broke down near the east end of the bridge, injuring the driver, Mr. Holmes, not seriously, but so that he was unable to continue his journey.

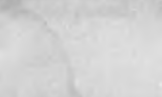
FROM THE SOUTH.
Two back mails have been received at Petersburg. The latest due has failed. The telegraph is broken from Washington to Philadelphia. The Colonel Garke, of Oregon, leaves papers to the 25th. The Picayune of the 24th announces the arrival of the steamer Alabama, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th, with dates from the capital to the 8th, five days later. The news is interesting and important.

Maj. Gen. Quitman, Gen. Shields, Colonels Harney, Garland, Andrews, Morgan, Ramsey and Burnett; Major Dykeman, and Lieutenant Porter and Sweet, of the N. Y. Volunteers, with Passed Midshipman Rogers, and George Wilkins Kendall, arrived in the Alabama. Also, numerous other gallant officers. Gen. Quitman, who was under orders from Gen. Scott, that this distinguished and most efficient officer proceed to the United States and report personally by letter to the War Department; since his promotion no personal assignment of duty has been awarded to him, and the object of his return is to seek such assignment. General Shields returns to seek recovery from his wounds. Col. Harney returns for recruiting duty. Capt. Sweeney and Burnett, and Lieut. Porter, Sweet, and others, are ordered to join Bragg's battery immediately. No less than 200 of the army, including 10 sick and disabled or wounded, came passengers in the Alabama. Three died on the passage.

A large train, numbering 600, which left Mexico on the 1st of November, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, without molestation save from the fire of a company of Mexican troops, and Gen. Lane's at Puebla, had been active ferreting out the haunts of the guerrillas. There had been but little annoyance since the affair of Humantla

1048 EUROPE	EXTENSIVE FORGERIES	THE NEW TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS	AS A BUREAU
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Housing: **Dawkins County.**

in each group. 10 men lost and 4 died.

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